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sources of England, England's "sister-kingdoms" (Scotland, Wales, Ireland), and England's continental neighbors. Part III deals with the modern literature pertaining to English mediaeval economic history, broadly grouped under central and local government, church, social conditions, physical conditions, and economic thought. The first part, dealing with method and sources, is undoubtedly the work of Mr. Hall and naturally is much the best part of the whole. Mr. Hall guards his students from overmuch blaming from the critic by conceding that "the selection made [in Part III] is not exhaustive and is even arbitrary." This would seem to be a delicate way of conveying the idea that a good deal of the work in the book is amateurish—which it certainly is. No uniform method of citing authors and titles is followed. The place of publication is sometimes given, sometimes omitted. Proper names are sometimes carelessly or erroneously given (2059, 2451). A serious omission is the failure to give the number of volumes in a work. Second editions sometimes have escaped notice. In the case of foreign works which have been translated there is often no information to that effect, e.g., Janssen's and Pastor's great works. On the other hand, Helmolt's *History of the World* is credited to the editor of the English translation. Classification has not infrequently been a stumbling-block to Mr. Hall's students. Miss Bateson's article in the *English Historical Review* on "The Laws of Breteuil" is put under law courts, and Professor George B. Adams' *Civilization during the Middle Ages* under manners and customs! Evidently no examination was made of the works themselves and the classifier was guided by the title only. Omission of much pertinent literature perhaps was necessary in a bibliography not intended to be "exhaustive," yet surely the *Paston Letters* ought to have been mentioned. These criticisms are not meant to be captious. In spite of its amateurish character and its manifest limitations, this bibliography will be of great convenience to the student.

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*Financial History of Ohio.* By ERNEST LUDLOW BOGART. University of Illinois Studies in the Social Sciences, Vol. I, Nos. 1 and 2, 1912. 8vo, pp. 358. \$1.80.

In this volume Professor Bogart has set forth a part of the results of his investigation of the financial history of Ohio. Part I contains three chapters relating to the "Financial and Economic History of Ohio," "Receipts and Expenditures," and "Financial Administration

and Budgetary Practice." Part II, relating to the "History of Taxation in Ohio," contains three chapters on the "General Property Tax," "History and Taxation of Banks and Banking and Railroads," and "Business and Miscellaneous Taxes." The author's articles on the history of the state debt, published in this *Journal*,<sup>1</sup> have not been incorporated in the book. Two chapters, dealing respectively with "Internal Improvements" and "Local Finance," have been omitted because of limitations of space.

Professor Bogart's *Financial History of Ohio* is a substantial contribution in its field. At all points the author shows himself a master of public finance, and he handles the details in such a manner that they are significant. A most commendable feature of the book is that both the growth of expenditures and the changes in the system of taxation are closely connected with the economic history of the state. The statistical data relating to receipts and disbursements have been worked out and presented in good form. It is regrettable, however, that several evident errors have crept into the compilation (see, e.g., p. 139).

Unfortunately, as a piece of book-making the volume must be adversely criticized. Though some repetition is unavoidable in a work of this kind, much of that which occurs might have been eliminated by careful editing. The book is marred by much bad writing and numerous grammatical errors, especially in chaps. i and ii. Finally, the proof-reading has not been well done.

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*The Agrarian Revolution in Georgia, 1865-1912.* By ROBERT PRESTON BROOKS. Bulletin of the University of Wisconsin No. 639. Madison: University of Wisconsin, 1914. 8vo, pp. 129. \$0.40.

The chaotic conditions in the agriculture of the South that followed the Civil War have been the subject of much study, but since the process of industrial readjustment is still going on there is opportunity for further investigation. This monograph devotes itself mainly to the subject of land tenure in Georgia as affected by the quantity and quality of the labor supply. The struggle of land-owners after the War to maintain the plantation system gave way before economic and psychological difficulties—the very great scarcity of laborers and the negroes' dislike of working under supervision and control. For many years these two factors held the whip hand of the situation, and this resulted in the ill and haphazard agriculture under share tenants ("croppers")

<sup>1</sup> April, May, and June, 1911.